

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket No. 34795

STATE OF IDAHO,	)	2008 Unpublished Opinion No. 696
	)	
Plaintiff-Respondent,	)	Filed: November 5, 2008
	)	
v.	)	Stephen W. Kenyon, Clerk
	)	
RONALD HYRUM DYE,	)	THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED
	)	OPINION AND SHALL NOT
Defendant-Appellant.	)	BE CITED AS AUTHORITY
	)	

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Appeal from the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, State of Idaho, Bannock County. Hon. Ronald E. Bush, District Judge.

Order relinquishing jurisdiction and executing unified eight-year sentence with two-year determinate term for felony injury to a child, affirmed.

Molly J. Huskey, State Appellate Public Defender; Sarah E. Tompkins, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Lori A. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

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PER CURIAM

Ronald Hyrum Dye was convicted of felony injury to a child, Idaho Code § 18-1501. The district court imposed a unified eight-year sentence with a two-year determinate term and retained jurisdiction. At the conclusion of the retained jurisdiction program, the court relinquished jurisdiction and ordered execution of Dye's sentence. Dye appeals the court's decision to relinquish jurisdiction and contends that the court abused its discretion in failing to *sua sponte* reduce his sentence upon relinquishing jurisdiction.

The decision as to whether to place a defendant on probation or, instead, to relinquish jurisdiction is committed to the discretion of the sentencing court. *State v. Hernandez*, 122 Idaho 227, 230, 832 P.2d 1162, 1165 (Ct. App. 1992); *State v. Lee*, 117 Idaho 203, 786 P.2d 594 (Ct. App. 1990); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 567, 650 P.2d 707, 709 (Ct. App. 1982). Therefore, a decision to relinquish jurisdiction will not be disturbed on appeal except for an abuse of

discretion. *State v. Chapman*, 120 Idaho 466, 816 P.2d 1023 (Ct. App. 1991). The record in this case shows that the district court properly considered the information before it and determined that probation was not appropriate. We hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion, and we therefore affirm the order relinquishing jurisdiction.

Sentencing is a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of a sentence are well established and need not be repeated here. *See State v. Hernandez*, 121 Idaho 114, 117-18, 822 P.2d 1011, 1014-15 (Ct. App. 1991); *State v. Lopez*, 106 Idaho 447, 449-51, 680 P.2d 869, 871-73 (Ct. App. 1984); *Toohill*, 103 Idaho at 568, 650 P.2d at 710.

Applying the foregoing standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion in ordering execution of Dye's original sentence, without modification. Therefore, the order relinquishing jurisdiction and directing execution of Dye's previously suspended sentence is affirmed.